

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420001-8

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1. The χ of Ta₂O₅ is 1.55, 1.57, 1.58, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.64, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.77, 1.78, 1.79, 1.80, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.84, 1.85, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.89, 1.90, 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98, 1.99, 2.00, 2.01, 2.02, 2.03, 2.04, 2.05, 2.06, 2.07, 2.08, 2.09, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.22, 2.23, 2.24, 2.25, 2.26, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.30, 2.31, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35, 2.36, 2.37, 2.38, 2.39, 2.40, 2.41, 2.42, 2.43, 2.44, 2.45, 2.46, 2.47, 2.48, 2.49, 2.50, 2.51, 2.52, 2.53, 2.54, 2.55, 2.56, 2.57, 2.58, 2.59, 2.60, 2.61, 2.62, 2.63, 2.64, 2.65, 2.66, 2.67, 2.68, 2.69, 2.70, 2.71, 2.72, 2.73, 2.74, 2.75, 2.76, 2.77, 2.78, 2.79, 2.80, 2.81, 2.82, 2.83, 2.84, 2.85, 2.86, 2.87, 2.88, 2.89, 2.90, 2.91, 2.92, 2.93, 2.94, 2.95, 2.96, 2.97, 2.98, 2.99, 3.00, 3.01, 3.02, 3.03, 3.04, 3.05, 3.06, 3.07, 3.08, 3.09, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.18, 3.19, 3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 3.26, 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, 3.30, 3.31, 3.32, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 3.36, 3.37, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40, 3.41, 3.42, 3.43, 3.44, 3.45, 3.46, 3.47, 3.48, 3.49, 3.50, 3.51, 3.52, 3.53, 3.54, 3.55, 3.56, 3.57, 3.58, 3.59, 3.60, 3.61, 3.62, 3.63, 3.64, 3.65, 3.66, 3.67, 3.68, 3.69, 3.70, 3.71, 3.72, 3.73, 3.74, 3.75, 3.76, 3.77, 3.78, 3.79, 3.80, 3.81, 3.82, 3.83, 3.84, 3.85, 3.86, 3.87, 3.88, 3.89, 3.90, 3.91, 3.92, 3.93, 3.94, 3.95, 3.96, 3.97, 3.98, 3.99, 4.00, 4.01, 4.02, 4.03, 4.04, 4.05, 4.06, 4.07, 4.08, 4.09, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13, 4.14, 4.15, 4.16, 4.17, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 4.21, 4.22, 4.23, 4.24, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 4.29, 4.30, 4.31, 4.32, 4.33, 4.34, 4.35, 4.36, 4.37, 4.38, 4.39, 4.40, 4.41, 4.42, 4.43, 4.44, 4.45, 4.46, 4.47, 4.48, 4.49, 4.50, 4.51, 4.52, 4.53, 4.54, 4.55, 4.56, 4.57, 4.58, 4.59, 4.60, 4.61, 4.62, 4.63, 4.64, 4.65, 4.66, 4.67, 4.68, 4.69, 4.70, 4.71, 4.72, 4.73, 4.74, 4.75, 4.76, 4.77, 4.78, 4.79, 4.80, 4.81, 4.82, 4.83, 4.84, 4.85, 4.86, 4.87, 4.88, 4.89, 4.90, 4.91, 4.92, 4.93, 4.94, 4.95, 4.96, 4.97, 4.98, 4.99, 5.00, 5.01, 5.02, 5.03, 5.04, 5.05, 5.06, 5.07, 5.08, 5.09, 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.14, 5.15, 5.16, 5.17, 5.18, 5.19, 5.20, 5.21, 5.22, 5.23, 5.24, 5.25, 5.26, 5.27, 5.28, 5.29, 5.30, 5.31, 5.32, 5.33, 5.34, 5.35, 5.36, 5.37, 5.38, 5.39, 5.40, 5.41, 5.42, 5.43, 5.44, 5.45, 5.46, 5.47, 5.48, 5.49, 5.50, 5.51, 5.52, 5.53, 5.54, 5.55, 5.56, 5.57, 5.58, 5.59, 5.60, 5.61, 5.62, 5.63, 5.64, 5.65, 5.66, 5.67, 5.68, 5.69, 5.70, 5.71, 5.72, 5.73, 5.74, 5.75, 5.76, 5.77, 5.78, 5.79, 5.80, 5.81, 5.82, 5.83, 5.84, 5.85, 5.86, 5.87, 5.88, 5.89, 5.90, 5.91, 5.92, 5.93, 5.94, 5.95, 5.96, 5.97, 5.98, 5.99, 6.00, 6.01, 6.02, 6.03, 6.04, 6.05, 6.06, 6.07, 6.08, 6.09, 6.10, 6.11, 6.12, 6.13, 6.14, 6.15, 6.16, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19, 6.20, 6.21, 6.22, 6.23, 6.24, 6.25, 6.26, 6.27, 6.28, 6.29, 6.30, 6.31, 6.32, 6.33, 6.34, 6.35, 6.36, 6.37, 6.38, 6.39, 6.40, 6.41, 6.42, 6.43, 6.44, 6.45, 6.46, 6.47, 6.48, 6.49, 6.50, 6.51, 6.52, 6.53, 6.54, 6.55, 6.56, 6.57, 6.58, 6.59, 6.60, 6.61, 6.62, 6.63, 6.64, 6.65, 6.66, 6.67, 6.68, 6.69, 6.70, 6.71, 6.72, 6.73, 6.74, 6.75, 6.76, 6.77, 6.78, 6.79, 6.80, 6.81, 6.82, 6.83, 6.84, 6.85, 6.86, 6.87, 6.88, 6.89, 6.90, 6.91, 6.92, 6.93, 6.94, 6.95, 6.96, 6.97, 6.98, 6.99, 7.00, 7.01, 7.02, 7.03, 7.04, 7.05, 7.06, 7.07, 7.08, 7.09, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 7.14, 7.15, 7.16, 7.17, 7.18, 7.19, 7.20, 7.21, 7.22, 7.23, 7.24, 7.25, 7.26, 7.27, 7.28, 7.29, 7.30, 7.31, 7.32, 7.33, 7.34, 7.35, 7.36, 7.37, 7.38, 7.39, 7.40, 7.41, 7.42, 7.43, 7.44, 7.45, 7.46, 7.47, 7.48, 7.49, 7.50, 7.51, 7.52, 7.53, 7.54, 7.55, 7.56, 7.57, 7.58, 7.59, 7.60, 7.61, 7.62, 7.63, 7.64, 7.65, 7.66, 7.67, 7.68, 7.69, 7.70, 7.71, 7.72, 7.73, 7.74, 7.75, 7.76, 7.77, 7.78, 7.79, 7.80, 7.81, 7.82, 7.83, 7.84, 7.85, 7.86, 7.87, 7.88, 7.89, 7.90, 7.91, 7.92, 7.93, 7.94, 7.95, 7.96, 7.97, 7.98, 7.99, 8.00, 8.01, 8.02, 8.03, 8.04, 8.05, 8.06, 8.07, 8.08, 8.09, 8.10, 8.11, 8.12, 8.13, 8.14, 8.15, 8.16, 8.17, 8.18, 8.19, 8.20, 8.21, 8.22, 8.23, 8.24, 8.25, 8.26, 8.27, 8.28, 8.29, 8.30, 8.31, 8.32, 8.33

A. 5006128

Academy of Sciences of the USSR (Institute of Sciences)

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537.311+649.018.4

42
46

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, L. B.; Matveyenko, I. I.; Gal'd, P. V.

TITLE: Effect of temperature and composition on the electric conductivity of B-tantalum-carbon system

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 2, 1965, 243-250

KEYWORDS: tantalum compound, carbide, electric conductivity, carbide phase, electron mobility

ABSTRACT: The temperature and concentration dependencies of the electric resistance of tantalum carbides were measured in the range of compositions $TaC_{0.4-0.8}$. The results show that the resistance decreases with increasing temperature and carbon content. The temperature dependence of the resistance is characterized by an activation energy which increases with increasing carbon content.

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AP5021939

THE 1960-1961 YEAR IN GREAT BRITAIN WAS A YEAR OF
CHANGE AND GROWTH. THE ECONOMY CONTINUED TO
EXPAND, AND THE GOVERNMENT INTRODUCED
SEVERAL NEW LAWS AND POLICIES. THE
COUNTRY WAS ALSO AFFECTED BY THE
ECONOMIC CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST, WHICH
LEAD TO AN INCREASE IN OIL PRICES.
THE GOVERNMENT RESPONDED BY
IMPLETING A SERIES OF MEASURES
TO STABILIZE THE ECONOMY AND
TO SUPPORT THE ALLEVIATION OF
THE CRISIS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THE 1960-1961 YEAR IN GREAT BRITAIN WAS A YEAR OF

OTHER

OTHER 006

ACC NR: AT6036294

SOURCE CODE: UR/2768/66/000/009/0017/0021

AUTHOR: Gal'd, P. V.; Dubrovskaya, L. B.; Matveyenko, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric conductivity of tantalum carbides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut khimii. Trudy, no. 9, 1966. Fiziko-khimicheskiy issledovaniya soyedineniy redkikh tugoplavkikh elementov (Ti, V, Nb, Ta), ch. 1: Tverdogasnyye protsessy (Physicochemical analysis of compounds of rare refractory elements (Ti, V, Nb, Ta), pt. 1: Solid-phase processes), 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum compound, carbide, resistivity

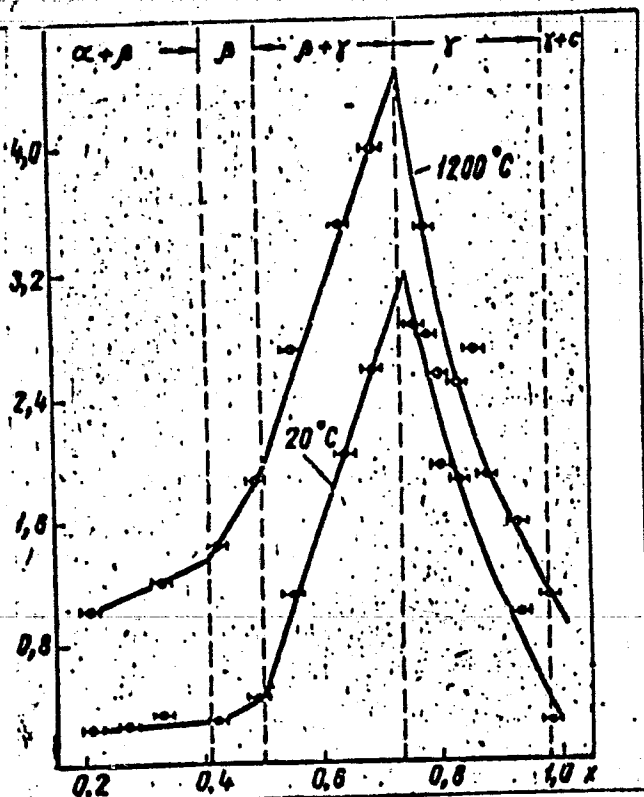
ABSTRACT: The electric resistivity of carbide phases of tantalum was measured over a wide range of compositions ($TaC_{0.21}$ - $TaC_{0.98}$) and temperatures (80-1500°K) on samples prepared by sintering in a vacuum at 2200°C at 5×10^{-5} mm, cooling rapidly to room temperature, and annealing. On the basis of the data obtained, resistivity isotherms (see Fig. 1) and polytherms for 15 carbides of various compositions were plotted. It is apparent that the electric conductivity of the phase components of the tantalum-carbon system depends substantially on their composition (the carbon content being a major factor) and temperature. The data indicate that the carbide phases of tantalum have a metal-type conduction in the investigated range of compositions and temperatures. The absolute value of the resistivity strongly depends on

Card 1/3

ACC NR. AT6036294

Fig. 1. Electric resistivity of tantalum carbides TaC_x vs. composition x .

resistivity ρ , $\mu\Omega\text{cm}$



Cord 2/3

ACC NR: AT6036294

the concentrations of vacancies in the carbon sublattice of the compound and on the contribution of unscreened Ia-Ia interactions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007

Card 3/3

DUBROVSKAYA, L.I.

3537. DUBROVSKAYA, L.I. Opyt Sadovodov Buryatmongol'skoy ASSR. Ulan-Ude, Buryat-Mongol. Kn. Izd., 1954. 32s s ill 20sm (Upr. s.-kr. Propagandy M-Va Sel'skogo Khozyaystva BMASSR). 2,000eks. 35k. (54-57211) P 634.1/7st (57.23)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 3, 1955

DUBROVSKAYA, Lidiya Ivanovna

[Fruit culture and vegetable gardening in Ulan-Ude; experiences of participants in the 1955 city exhibition] Sadovodstvo i ogorodnichestvo v Ulan-Ude; opyt uchastnikov gorodskoi vystavki 1955 goda. Ulan-Ude, Buriat-Mongol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 42 p. (MLRA 10:5)
(Buryat-Mongolia--Fruit culture)
(Buryat-Mongolia--Vegetable gardening)

VOZISOV, A.F.; LAPP, V.N.; DUBROVSKAYA, L.Ia.

Effect of gelatin on a cathodic polarization change in the
process of copper electrodeposition. *Zhur.prikl.khim.* 34
no.8:1814-1819 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut Uniproced'.
(Copper plating) (Gelatin)

VAGIN, S.B.; GORDINSKIY, G.Ye.; GRIBOVA, Ye.A.; DUBROVSKAYA, M.A.; ZHDANOV, M.A., prof.; ZYUZINA, N.G.; KARTSEV, A.A.; KNYAZEV, V.B., dots.; LEONOVA, R.A.; POKROVSKAYA, L.V.; SUDARIKOV, Yu.A.; YUDIN, G.T., dots.; SOKOL'SKAYA, Z.V.; TOMKINA, A.V.; USPENSKAYA, N.Yu., prof.; POMKIN, K.V., kand.geol-min.nauk; CHERNYSHEV, S.M.; YAVORCHUK, I.V.; BAKIROV, A.A., prof., red.; DEMENT'YEVA, T.A., ved. red.

[Geological conditions and basic characteristics of oil and gas accumulations in the limits of the Epi-Hercynian Platform in the south of the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskie usloviya i osnovnye zakonomernosti razmeshcheniya skoplenii nefiti i gaza v predelakh epigertsinskoj platformy iuga SSSR. Pod obshchei red. A.A.Bakirova. Moskva, Nedra. Vol.2. 1964. 306 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moscow. Institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KORNIYENKO, V.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, M.M.

Thermal decomposition of solid solutions of salts. Part 1: Isothermal decomposition of binary solid solutions of iron, cobalt, and nickel oxalates. Ukr.khim.shur. 29 no.3:262-271 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Oxalates) (Solutions, Solid)

KORNIYENKO, V.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, M.N.; SHAPOVALOVA, G.M.

Thermal decomposition of solid solutions of salts. Part 2: Thermography of binary solid solutions of iron and group metal oxalates. Ukr.khim. zhur. 29 no.3:271-278 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Transition metal oxalates) (Solutions, Solid) (Thermal analysis)

PERDVODITSEVA, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUBROVSKAYA, M.P., inzh.;
NIDENSHTEYN, B.Z., inzh.

Using new kinds of synthetic fibers in the knit goods industry.
Leg. prom. 18 no.7:20-22 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Knit goods industry) (Textile fibers, Synthetic)

MAKIMOVA, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; DUBROVSKAYA, M.P., inzh.;
MEDVEDEVA, Ye.I., inzh.

New construction pattern for knitting fabrics made with
synthetic fibers. Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIITP no.2:98-121
'60.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Knitting, Machine)
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

DUBROVSKAYA, N.; GIRCHENKO, L.

Ice and snow as building materials. Isobr. i rats. no.1:14-15
Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Icehouses)

DUBROVSKAYA, N.

New vibration-powered rolling mill. Izobr. i rats. no.8:12-13
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Rolling mills)

DUBROVSEKAJA, N. [Dubrovskaya, N.]

Heat insulators from clay. Term tud kozl 7 no.6:283 Ja '63.

DUBROVSKAYA, N., inzh.

Design without drawing. Isopr. i rats. no. 9:14-15 S '62.

(MIRA 16'3)

(Mechanical drawing)

DUBROVSKAYA, N. A.

Dubrovskaya, N. A. "Experiment in work of neuropsychiatric clinics under modern conditions," Ogr.-metod. voprosy sovr. neyropsikhatrit (VII), 1948, p. 44-48

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

DUBROVSKAYA, N.A., kand.biolog.nauk

Amount of damage caused by the frit fly *Chlorops pumilionis* Bjerk.
Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 5 no.2:9-10 F '60. (MIRA 15:12)
(White Russia--Barley--Diseases and pests)
(White Russia--Wheat--Diseases and pests)
(White Russia--Frit flies)

DUBROVSKAYA, N.A.

POLOVODOVA, I.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, N.A.

Epidemiologic role of the autumn generation of *Anopheles maculipennis* Meesens under conditions prevailing in Rostov Province. Med. paras. i paras. bol. no. 6:505-513 E-D '53. (MLA 6:12)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela Instituta malyarii i meditsinskoy parazitologii Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya RSFSR (direktor instituta - dotsent S.W. Pokrovskiy).
(Rostov Province--Mosquitoes) (Mosquitoes--Rostov Province)

DUBROVSKAYA, N. A.

All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin.
All-Union Sci Res Inst of Plant Conservation

DUBROVSKAYA, N. A.- "The parasites of 'lozhmoshchitovki' in the subtropics of Krasnodar Kray." All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin.
All-Union Sci Res Inst of Plant Conservation. Leningrad, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 13, 1956.

DUBROVSKAYA, N.A.

Number of generations in the scale insect *Parthenolacanium*
corni Bouche (Homoptera, Coccoidea, Coccidae). Zool.shur.
38 no.9:1366-1374 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya biologicheskogo metoda Vsesoyuznogo instituta
zashchity rasteniy (Leningrad).
(Scale insects)

TSYAN' ZHEN'-YUAN' [Ch'ien Jen-yuan], prof.; RAFIKOV, S.R., prof.,
red.; DUROVSKAYA, N.A., red.; LAVROVA, I.N., red.;
KHOMYAKOV, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Determination of the molecular weights of polymers] Oprede-
lenie molekuliarnykh vesov polimerov. Pod red. S.R.Rafikova.
Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1962. 234 p. Translated from
the Chinese. (MIRA 15:5)

(Polymers) (Molecular weights)

DUBROVSKAYA, N.F.

Trochammina polymera zone in Valangin sediments of the northwestern
part of the Ural Mountain portion of Tyumen' Province. Trudy
SNIIGGIMS no.23:68-73 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Tyumen' Province--Foraminifera, Fossil)

SUBBOTINA, N.N.; ALEKSEYCHIK-MITSKEVICH, L.S.; BARANOVSKAYA, O.F.;
BULATOVA, Z.I.; BULDNIKOVA, S.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, N.F.; KISEL'MAN,
E.N.; KOZLOVA, G.E.; KUZINA, V.I.; KRIVOBORSKIY, V.V.; USHAKOVA,
M.V.; FREYMAN, Ye.V.

[Cretaceous and Paleogene Foraminifera in the West Siberian
Plain] Foraminif. / melovykh i paleogenovykh otlozhenii Zapadno
Sibirskoi nizmennosti. Leningrad, Nedra, 1964. 455 p. (Leningrad.
Nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy,
no.234). (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoraz-
vedochnyy institut, Leningrad; Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya; Novo-
sibirskoye territorial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye i Tyu-
menskoye territorial'noye geologicheskoye upravleniye.

DUBROVSKAYA, N.G.

VALNY, B.B.; DUBROVSKAYA, N.G.; PACHENY, B.V.; TIKHOMIROV, V.P., otvetstven-
nyy red.; CHERNOV, B.N., ted.; VILNISKAYA, B.N., tekhn.red.

[Bulgaria, Rumania] Bolgariia, Rumyniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
geogr. lit-ry, 1958. 23 p. (MIRA 11:4)

(Bulgaria--Geography, Economic)
(Rumania--Geography, Economic)

DUBROVSKAYA, N. V.

Dissertation: "The Biology and Trade of the Far-Eastern Dorse." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow
Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy imeni A. I. Mikoyan, 21 Jun 54. (Vechnyaya
Moskva, Moscow, 11 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

87318
S/124/60/000/011/003/005
A005/A001

Determination of the Temperature Fields of a Flame From the Infrared Emission
in the error limits ($\sim 50^{\circ}\text{C}$).

A.G. Sviridov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

29379

S/196/61/000/008/014/026
E194/E155

11.7200

AUTHORS: Vlasov, K.P., and Dubrovskaya, O.N.

TITLE: Measurement by optical methods of the temperature of turbulent flames

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.8, 1961, 4, abstract 8G48. (Sb. 3-e Vses. soveshchaniye po teorii goreniya (Trans. Third All-Union Conference on the Theory of Combustion) Moscow, Vol.1, 1960, 114-120)

TEXT: Variability in mixture composition and pulsations of temperature with time lead to over-estimation of temperature measured by optical methods because they measure directly not the temperature but the energy of radiation. When the mean value is taken, the higher temperatures have greater influence than lower ones. To check these conclusions an experiment was carried out with laminar and turbulent flames. The test results are reported in a number of graphs. It is shown that under real conditions of combustion of a fuel mixture in a turbulent flow the method of measuring the temperature by reversal of spectral lines, and also

Card 1/2

29379

Measurement by optical methods of the.... S/196/61/000/008/014/026
E194/E155

other methods based on measuring the intensity of visible or ultraviolet radiation are largely inapplicable because it is necessary to measure the flame temperature during incomplete combustion. Agreement between results of measurement with visible and infrared radiation can be considered as being a criterion of the applicability of the method of reversal of spectral lines. 6 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

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STRUCTURE OF TURBULENT FLAMES (USSR)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420001-8"

VLASOV, K.P.; DUBROVSKAYA, O.N.

Reasons for obtaining excessive results in temperature
measurements by optical methods. Konstr. uglegraf. mat.
no.1719-345 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

effect, is much higher at low temperature is determined by the
the intensity than when integral intensity is used. They then
derive a relation between the total intensity and the intensity of the
the different results of measurements taken at different dif-

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CONFIDENTIAL, C.I.A. (S)

PROPERTY testing of hydraulic drives of ships. Indication to 31

no. 5420-31 My 1955.

(MIRA 13:8)

ZALKIND, S.Ya.; KULIKOVA, K.S.; BORISOGLIBSKAYA, N.V.; DUBROVSKAYA, R.V.

Comparative cytological analysis of the effect of the smallpox
vaccine virus on tissue culture cells. Vop.virus 7 no.5:586-
594 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut virusnykh
preparatov.

(TISSUE CULTURE) (VACCINE LYMPH)

GAKICHKO, S.I.; POMNICHEVA, K.M.; DUBROVSKAYA, T.A.

Preservation of North Sea Herring in chilled seawater.
Part 1: Technological research. Khol. tekhn. 39 no.5:25-29
S-O '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti.
(Fishery products—Preservation)
(Cold storage on shipboard)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420001-8"

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27635

ca. Accumulation of Fe sulfate takes place in the "cookies" during the polishing process, it is always contained in crocus produced by roasting iron vitriol; Zn sulfate accumulates too, and its excess in the "cookies" results in slowing down of the process of glass polishing. The content of insoluble variation of silica in "cookies" reaches 98% of the amount of precipitates insoluble in hydrochloric acid. The main component of the "white frost" is K₂ sulfate. The presence of this compound, as well as the presence of soluble silica in the "white frost" and the "cookies" are the evidence of hydration and hydrolysis of glass and of the transition of alkaline cations and silica forming in the result of the hydrolysis from the glass into the solution. The amount of silica, Ca sulfate and alkalis in the "white frost" depends on the chemical composition of the glass. It is surmised that the Fe, Zn, Ca and other sulfates further the accele-

Card : 2/3

-37-

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27635

ration of the film formation on the glass surface reacting with the alkali cations of the surface film by interchanging ions, and that they intensify the process of glass polishing in this way. The main chemical reactions originating at the polishing of glass with the crocus suspension with added Zn sulfate are enumerated.

Card : 3/3

-38-

DUBROVSKAYA, T. F.

SHAYANOVA, F.B.; TOMANOV, A.A.; OLAKUMOVA, Z.I.; DEMIN, O.I.; FILIPPOVA, N.A.;
~~DUBROVSKAYA, T.F.~~; BOYKO, Ye.P.

Brief reports. Zav. lab. 23 no. 5: 544 '57.

(MLBA 10:8)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

(Chemistry, Analytical)

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Dubrovskiy, V. A., Dubrovskaya, T. S.

SOV/72-59-7-10/19

TITLE:

Investigation of the Influence of Glass Polishing Accelerators by Means of Marked Atoms (Issledovaniye prirody deystviya uskoriteley polirovaniya stekla s pomoshch'yu mechenykh atomov)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 30 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Academician I. V. Grebenshchikov assumed in his paper (Footnote 1) that the acceleration of the glass polishing by means of crocus-suspensions containing electrolytes is caused by the fact that beside the glass hydrolysis the reactions of ion exchange between glass and the solutions are of great importance. The investigations of Yu. A. Gastev (Footnote 2) showed that the protective properties of the surface film on the glass are effected by the presence of calcium ions. V. A. Dubrovskiy in his former papers (Footnote 3) was of the opinion that the dissolution of the glass without the protective film is the basis of the glass polishing process. Therefore it must be assumed that the polishing intensity can be increased under conditions being favourable for the transition of calcium ions from the glass into the solution. For the purpose of examining these conditions the authors of this paper studied the transition of the calcium ions from the glass into the crocus-suspensions containing

Card 1/3

**Investigation of the Influence of Glass Polishing Accelerators SOV/72-59-7-10/19
by Means of Marked Atoms**

salts which retard or accelerate the polishing process according to investigations of N. N. Kachalov, V. G. Voano, A. I. Korelova (Footnote 4). Besides both the transition of iron ions from the crocus, the thickness of the iron silicate films forming in the course of the polishing on the glass surface and the absorption of iron ions by the glass were investigated. For the experiments vertically drawn glass marked with the radioactive isotope Ca^{45} , a radioactive solution of chlorine- Fe^{59} , and crocus obtained by burning a well washed ferric hydroxide at a temperature of 680° were used. The measurement of the radioactivity of the preparations was carried through by means of the radiometric standard apparatus of the type B with a front integrating apparatus TM-20. In the table the values of the remaining activity of the vertically drawn glass are given which was polished by means of suspensions of radioactive crocuses in water and electrolyte-solutions. From the paper by V. N. Simakov (Footnote 5) it may be seen that the silicic acid is the protection for the sol of ferric hydroxide. In a static condition of the powder the transition of calcium from the glass into the solutions of HCl , FeCl_3 , AlCl_3 and polirite- and crocus-suspensions containing these

Card 2/3

**Investigation of the Influence of Glass Polishing Accelerators SOV/72-59-7-10/19
by Means of Marked Atoms**

electrolytes is represented in figure 1. In this connection the study of Yu. V. Rogozhin is mentioned. The test results in shaking the marked glass powder are given in figure 2. In figure 3 the transition of calcium- and sodium-ions from the glass into the solutions is represented in dependence of the pH of the medium. It may be seen from the investigations that beside the reactions of the ion exchange also other physicochemical factors must be taken into account for the interpretation of the nature of the acceleration effects. The investigations also showed that the composition of the surface protective film on the glass depends on the medium in which it has formed. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

S/032/60/026/06/11/044
B010/B126

AUTHORS: Filippova, N. A., Dubrovskaya, T. F.

TITLE: The Use of Trilon in the Analysis of Active Accumulator
Masses and Red Lead

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 6, pp. 711 - 716

TEXT: A method of determining lead in accumulator masses and red lead with the aid of Trilon is described. The dissolution of metal lead in Trilon depends on the concentration and the pH of the solution (Figs.1-4). In this case lead sulfate was determined in products of the accumulator industry by heating the sample with 10% soda solution, and the final determination was carried out trilonometrically, and not gravimetrically (Ref. 3). The results agreed with those obtained by gravimetric final determination (Table 1). V. V. Ten'kovtsev (Ref. 4) suggested treating the sample with acid, but it was established that higher results are obtained with this method (Ref. 4) with positive accumulator masses (Table 2). According to N. G. Kiseleva and B. N. Kabanov (Ref. 5), this is due to adsorption of the sulfuric acid on lead dioxide. P. Pribil and J. Cigalik

Card 1/2

The Use of Trilon in the Analysis of Active
Accumulator Masses and Red Lead

S/032/60/026/06/11/044
B010/B126

(Ref. 2) suggest the use of Trilon for determining lead dioxide by reducing the lead dioxide with potassium iodide in an acetic acid solution in the presence of Trilon. I. M. Kol'tgof (Ref. 6) recommends this method for analysing red lead. It was established that the Trilon method, and the thiosulfate method described in GOST (GOST) 1787-50 give concurring results on the determination of lead dioxide in accumulator masses (Table 3). The Trilon method (Ref. 4) was used in this case to find the total lead content in active accumulator masses, and the results obtained agreed (Table 4) with the above acid-treatment method. According to the results of the analysis, an analytic course to determine lead sulfate in active accumulator masses (soda-treatment method for all masses, and acid-treatment method for negative masses) is given, as well as a way of determining lead dioxide and the total lead content in accumulator masses. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 6 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo akkumulyatornogo instituta
(Branch of the Scientific Research Institute for Accumulators)

Card 2/2

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2005/102
100-101-60-1177-1029

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(Series: Ita; Itay)
Sponsoring Agency: Institut Khimii slilikatov Akademii nauk SSSR. Vsesoyuznyye khimicheskiye observatorii Instita D.I. Mendeleeva and Gosstatraznitsy Gornaya

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Vitreous State (Cont.)	807/7035
Chemical Properties of Glasses	
Dubrov, S.K. Chemical Properties of Glasses	413
Skal'skiy, B.P., Ye.A. Mironov, and V.V. Molodtsov. Study of the Interaction of Electrode Glasses With Solutions by Means of the Radiometric Indicator Method	413
Dubrovskiy, V.A., and T.S. Dubrovskaya. On the Composition of the Surface Film of Soda-Borosilicate Glasses	412
Kobetskiy, V.P. Effect of Alkali Earth Metal Oxides on the Chemical Stability of Glasses	412
Shrepps, A.V. Leaching of Fused Vitreous Basalts With Aqueous Acid Solutions and the State of the Oxides in the Structure of Basalt Glass	415
Maslov, L.N. Vitrification and Properties of Borate Glasses	417
Card 15/22	

Vitreous State (Cont.)	807/7035
Rebinder, M.A., E.E. Masov, and V.J. Kuznetsov. On the Role of Aluminum in Aluminosilicate Glasses	411
Rebinder, M.A., and V.J. Kuznetsov. Synthesis and Study of the Properties of Sodium Silicate Glasses	414
Discussion	416

808 VITREOUS STATE OF A SPECIAL NATURE

Semiconducting Glasses	
Kolomiye, B.T. Semiconducting Glasses	419
Ioffe, V.A., I.V. Patrino, and B.V. Ponomareva. Electrical Properties of Some Semiconductor Oxide Glasses	424
Kolomiye, B.T., S.A. Goryunov, and V.P. Shilo. Vitreous State in Chalcogenides	426
Kolomiye, B.T. and B.V. Pavlov. Optical Properties of Chalcogenide Glasses	420
Card 19/22	

Vitreous State (Cont.)	807/7035
Kolomiye, B.T., T.N. Mamontova, and T.F. Kuznetsov. Electrical Properties of Chalcogenide Glasses	425
Vaynskiy, A.A., and Ye.A. Poryv-Kozitskiy [Doctor of Physics and Mathematics]. X-ray Diffraction Study of Vitreous Chalcogenides of Arsenic	470
Romanovskiy, V.A., and V.V. Tarasov. Structure and Tendency to Vitrification of Sulfides of Group V Elements in the Periodic System of D.I. Mendeleev	476
Discussion	478
Soda Borosilicate Glasses	
Dobutskiy, D.P. Control of Porous Glass Structure and Problems of the Soda Borosilicate Glass Structure Connected With It	430
Akhov, V.V. Optical Constants and Density of Soda Borosilicate Glasses	433
Card 20/22	

DUBROVSKIY, V.A.; DUBROVSKAYA, T.S.; SHKARLINSKIY, O.F.

Use of potassium compounds as radioactive indicators in
the investigation of glass manufacturing processes. Stek.l ker
19 no.9:11-13 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Radioactive tracers)
(Glass manufacture)

DUBROVSKAYA, V. F.

Correlation of the reactivity of the cranial and peripheral
vessels in cerebral vascular crises. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr.
AMN SSSR no.1:103-113 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut neurologii AMN SSSR.

(HYPERTENSION) (BRAIN—BLOOD SUPPLY)
(EXTREMITIES(ANATOMY)—BLOOD SUPPLY)

DUBROVSKAYA, V.P.

Change in the gases of the blood in an apparatus treatment
of patients with respiratory disorders. Nauch. inform. Otd.
nauch.med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:67-68 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut nevrologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

POPOVA, L.M.; KHONDKARIAN, O.A.; DUBROVSKAYA, V.F.

Clinical aspects and treatment of disorders of respiration
in diseases of the nervous system of different etiology.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh 61 no.8:1117-1121 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES)
(RESPIRATION)

POPOVA, L.M.; LOBAN, K.M.; DUBROVSKAYA, V.F.; NAUMENKO, Yu.I. (Moskva)

Use of curarelike preparations in combination with endotracheal respiration in severe forms of tetanus. Klin.med. no.3:75-80 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz otdeleniya neyroinfektsiy (zav. - prof. A.A. Khondkarian) Instituta nevrologii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. N.V. Konovalov) na baze 1-y klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach N.G. Zeleskver), kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A.F. Bilibin) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TETANUS) (ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION)
(CURARELIKE SUBSTANCES)

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, V. F.

S/246/62/062/002/006/006
I015/I215

TITLE: Changes in the gas contents of the blood in patients with respiratory disorders following treatment with apparatus

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nevropatologii i psikiatrii imeni S. S. Korsakova, v. 62, no. 2, 1962, 230-235

TEXT: 19 patients aged 14-55 years with respiratory disorders were systematically investigated. 15 of these patients were maintained on intratracheal respiration for periods lasting from 8 days to 2.5 years. The other 4 patients breathed through box-respirators. The total CO₂ contents of the blood and the oxygen contents in both arterial and venous blood, was determined. The methods of determination of the gas are given. It was found that in patients with severe respiratory disorders maintained on apparatus respiration, changes in CO₂ contents, in CO₂ tension and hydrogen ion concentration of the blood were present together with high and steady oxygen-saturation levels. The various apparatuses were assessed for their efficiency and it was found that the Goulbert apparatus, applied intratracheally, enables the patient to talk more freely, whereas the Engstrom apparatus provides best ventilation for the lungs. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nevrologii (dir.-prof. N. V. Kononov) AMN SSSR (Institute of Neurology, director Prof. N. V. Kononov, AMS USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1961

Card 1/1

POPOVA, L.M.; DUBROVSKAYA, V.F.

Clinical aspects and treatment of respiratory disorders in myasthenia.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.11:1593-1602 '64.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut nevrologii (direktor - prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

DUBROVSKAYA, V. I.

CIRCUITS AND CIRCUIT ELEMENTS

"Design of Wide Band Transformer Operating Between Active Loads", by
V.I. Dubrovskaya, Elektrosvyaz, No 8, August 1957, pp 32-38

In spite of the fact that the wide-band transformer is a widely used circuit element for long-distance communication and for measurement, little attention has been paid so far to design procedures for such transformers. This article attempts to clarify certain relationships between the required performance of a wide-band transformer and the various electric parameters, such as the transformation ratio, the winding and leakage inductances, the active resistances of the windings, the reflection coefficient and the attenuation. Various equations are derived for the relationships between these parameters.

Card 1/1

- 14 -

FOKINA, N.T.; DUBROVSKAYA, V.S.; SVIRINA, Z.L.

Methodology of leucocyte concentration. Lab. delo no. 11:
655-657 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. III kafedra terapii (zaveduyushchiy - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. I.A.Kassirskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachei i laboratoriya Tsentral'noy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy im. Semashko Ministerstva putey
soobshcheniya (glavnyy vrach A.A.Potsubeyenko), Moskva.

SOV/129-59-5-9/17
AUTHORS: Cand.Tech.Sci. A.F. Silayev, and Engineer Ye.F. Dubrovskaya
TITLE: Influence of Sulphur on the Mechanical and Refractory
Properties of Cast Perlitic Steel 15Kh1M1FB (Vliyaniye
sery na mekhanicheskiye i zharoprochnyye svoystva
perlitnoy litoy stali 15Kh1M1FB)
PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov,
1959, Nr 5, pp 40-44 + 1 plate (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the steel produced in a basic
electric arc furnace of 0.5 ton capacity and sub-divided
into three equal fractions of 150 kg each. The
fractional pouring was carried out for the purpose of
verifying experimentally the influence of sulphur (0.010,
0.030 and 0.066%) on the refractory properties in cases
in which the contents of other elements remain strictly
equal. The analysis of this steel was as follows:
0.18% C; 0.30% Si; 0.61% Mn; 1.42% Cr; 1.20% Mo;
0.33% V; 0.51% Nb; 0.12% Ni; 0.012% P. The lower
limit of sulphur content in the steel (0.010%) is
determined by the technology of the smelting process in
an electric furnace with a basic lining; the average
sulphur content, 0.03%, corresponded with the upper

Card 1/3

SOV/129-59-5-9/17

Influence of Sulphur on the Mechanical and Refractory Properties of
Cast Perlitic Steel 15Kh1M1FB

specified limit whilst the maximum content was twice the permissible value. The results of the analysis for non-metallic inclusions are entered in Table 2. The mechanical properties of the steel after two regimes of heat treatment (V and P) are entered in Table 3. Heat treatment regime V consisted of homogenization annealing for 90 minutes at 1090 °C, normalization from 1050 °C, holding at 770 °C for 5 hours and cooling in air. The heat treatment P consisted of homogenization annealing at 1050 °C for 90 minutes, annealing at 1050 °C for 90 minutes, holding at 770 °C for 5 hours, and cooling in air. Results on the sustained strength and on creep are entered in Fig 3 and Table 4. It is concluded that an increase to 0.06% in the sulphur content of the perlitic steel 15Kh1M1FB reduces appreciably the plasticity in tension and the impact strength. Sulphur reduces the reserve of plasticity of the steel and accelerates its embrittlement at elevated test temperatures. In long-duration tests, sulphide inclusions are frequently foci of failures. The sulphur content of perlitic steel

Card 2/3

SOV/129-59-5-9/17

Influence of Sulphur on the Mechanical and Refractory Properties of
Cast Perlitic Steel 15Kh1M1FB

intended for operation at 580 to 610 °C should not exceed
0.020 to 0.025%. Such a limitation on the sulphur
content does not complicate the technology of smelting
of steel of higher quality and corresponds with the

Card 3/3 normal process of smelting under white slag.
There are 3 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

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SOURCE CODE: UP/0186/651000/024/0012/0012

UDC: 669.15'26'28'24'292-134

ACCESSION NR: AT4013945

S/2659/63/010/000/0175/0178

AUTHOR: Trusov, L. P.; Dubrovskaya, Ye. F.; Marinenko, L. S.

TITLE: Improving the mechanical properties of perlitic high temperature steel

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochny'm splavam, v. 10, 1963, 175-178

TOPIC TAGS: steel, high temperature steel, steam turbine, nickel alloy steel, manganese alloy steel, perlitic steel

ABSTRACT: Perlitic steels, mainly alloyed with chromium and molybdenum, are widely used for manufacturing power equipment (steam turbines) in the SSSR. However, the mechanical properties and heat resistance of these brands of steel are relatively low. Unification of steam turbine parts leads to production of castings with 700 mm walls weighing 12 tons. Because of these dimensions, the usual heat treatment (normalization and tempering) can not ensure the necessary uniformity of properties in the entire casting. The necessary cooling rate for normalization therefore reaches 800 C per hour, which may be lowered somewhat for steel with a high content of alloying elements. This would require modification of the available equipment for heat treatment. The authors therefore studied the effect of Ni and Mn on the critical cooling rate for castings of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4013945

15Kh1M1F and 15KhZM2FB5 steel. Increasing the manganese content from 0.58% to 1.19% decreased the critical cooling rate (minimum cooling rate without change in the free ferrite microstructure in the steel) from 2500C per hour to less than 50C per hour. This also increased the impact strength. Experiments were also done with addition of nickel (0.5-0.8% to 0.9-1.1%). Without nickel, the microstructure of the steel contained a significant quantity of free ferrite, and after tempering inclusions of carbides appeared in the ferrite grains. When 1% nickel was added, there was no free ferrite, the steel strength changed from 220 kG/sq mm to 375 kG/sq mm after normalization, and the steel hardness increased after tempering. The authors conclude that high quality and uniform features of large cast and wrought parts for power equipment may be achieved by introducing small quantities of nickel or by increasing the manganese content. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

2/2

DUBROVSKAYA, Ye.K.; DUBROVSKIY, V.G.

State of the ionosphere, geomagnetic field, and earth currents
during the auroras recorded in Ashkhabad on September 4 and 29,
1957. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.4:104-105 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmeneskoy SSR.
(Auroras)

3(7)

SOV/165-59-5-7/21

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, Ye.K.

TITLE: On the Occurrence of F_0 and $F_{1.5}$ Layers in the Ionosphere Above Ashkhabad ^{1/}

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1959, Nr 5, pp 55-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the F_0 and $F_{1.5}$ layers in the ionosphere which have been observed at Ashkhabad since 1957. An altitude-frequency diagram of July 15, 1958 at 13.15 hours (local time) is shown on Graph 1. The appearances of F_0 and $F_{1.5}$ layers at Ashkhabad from March to August 1958 at 0600 - 1700 hours (local time) are given on Table 1. ✓

Card 1/2 There are: 1 table, 1 graph and 2 references, 1 of which is English and 1 Japanese.

L 19281-63 EMT(1)/BDS/EEC-2/ES(v) AFPTC/ASD/AFMDC/ESD-3/AFGC Fe-L/
 Pi-L/Po-L/Pq-L PT-2/GW
 ACCESSION NR: AR3006920 S/0159/63/000/007/A038/A038

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs. 7A175

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, Ye. K. 82

TITLE: Behavior of the Fo and $F_{1.5}$ ¹² Ionosphere Layers over Ashkhabad During
 the IGY and IGC ¹²

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. Nauchn. simporiuna po ionosfere, 1960. Rostov-na-Donu.
 Rostovsk. un-t, 1961, 113-116

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, Fo layer, solar activity, maximum ionization, IGY,
 IGC Ashkhabad Ionosphere Station

TRANSLATION: Additional layers in the ionospheric F region, Fo and $F_{1.5}$, were
 noted at the Ashkhabad Ionosphere Station in the years of maximum solar activity.
 The diurnal variation in the frequency of their appearance (noon maximum), the
 seasonal variation (equinoctal maximum) and the dependence on ionosphere
 magnetic activity (appearance for the most part on quiet days), are

Card 1/2

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investigated. It is noted that these additional sub-maximums are observed simultaneously or with a slight delay (within a day) at several stations (Ashkhabad, Rostov and Alma Ata). L. L.

DATE ACQ: 15 Aug 63

SUB CODE: AS

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

DUBROVSKAYA, Ye. K.

S/169/62/000/003/092/098
D228/D301

9.9/10

AUTHORS: Yerofeyev, N. M. and Dubrobskaya, Ye. K.

TITLE: The question of the degree of diffusion of the reflection from the ionosphere's F_2 -layer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 21, abstract 3G141 (Tr. Fiz..tekhn. in-ta, AN TurkmSSR, 7, 1961, 156-161)

TEXT: The Ashkhabad data for 1950-1954, and also those of observations at 8 stations in the Soviet Union for 1950-1951, were processed. Contour maps of the probability of the appearance of diffusive (F) reflections, on which the diurnal and the seasonal relationship is evident, were constructed. The maximum probability of F-reflections occurs at night. The time of the maximum shifts from 01 hr. in high latitudes to 03 - 04 hr. at Ashkhabad. The number of cases of F-reflections diminishes as the latitude decreases. The seasonal course of the likelihood of F-reflection appearances differs for different latitudes. A summer maximum, which is absent

Card 1/2

The question of the degree ...

S/169/62/000/003/092/098
D228/D301

in middle and high latitudes, is recorded at Ashkhabad. This is explained by the dependence of the F-reflections on the ionosphere's illumination. It is suggested that corpuscular flows from the sun are the agents inducing F-reflections. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

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The velocity and
directional method from triangulation
reference of the onset of the
mean velocity was found to be
that direction has 2 stable
(8)

ENCLOSURE

OTHER

L 42133-66 ENT(1)/FCC

GN

ACC NR: AP6028352

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/004/0682/0684

AUTHOR: Dubrovskaya, Ye. K.; Mikhaylova, G. V.

34
12

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth and Atmosphere, AN TurkSSR (Institut fiziki Zemli i atmosfery AN TurkSSR)

TITLE: Some regularities of the FO layer

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 682-684

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave, ionospheric layer, geographic latitude, magnetic disturbance, critical frequency

ABSTRACT: The morphology of the FO layer is investigated from ionospheric data obtained between March 1958 and June 1963. It was established that the FO layer can be observed in the daytime between 1600 and 1700 hr in the lower part of the F region. Its critical frequency is 4—5 Mc at noon and 3—4 Mc in the morning and the evening. The FO layer usually appears together with the F1 layer. The FO layer may be either of the sporadic type, which lasts 15—30 min and appears and disappears suddenly many times during the day, or the type which develops gradually. The appearance of the latter type is accompanied by a lower altitude and decreased frequency. The FO layer appears in the winter on magnetically quiet days and in the summer on magnetically stormy days. A comparison of the time of appearance of the FO layer at various stations in the Soviet Union made it possible to compute the velocity of the shifting

Cord 1/2

UDC: 550.388.2

L 42133-66

ACC NR: AP6028352

of the agent which causes the formation of the FO layer. The velocity was found to be between 5 and 40 km/min. The direction was predominantly north and northwest. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [EG]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 05Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5062
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Card 2/2 177 LP

ДУБРОВСКАЯ, Г.М.

Effect of gases on the flotation of phosphorite ores.
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from this work that practical flotation in a N_2 atm. was not feasible. O_2 gave the most noticeable increase in the recovery of P_2O_5 . Air and N_2 lowered the recovery of P_2O_5 in the concentrate. It was stated that the O_2 mode increased the hydrophobicity of the mineral surface and also caused an increase in the thickness of the sorption layer of the collector. Two graphs are provided, giving the percentage of P_2O_5 in the concentrate in relation to the duration of preliminary satn. of the pulps with the 3 different gases.
Gladys S. Macy

DUBROVSKAYA, YE. M.

PA 52/49T91

USSR/Mining
Flotation Processes

Jul 49

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52/49T91

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Jul 49

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